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ABSTRACT

The School Breakfast Program supplies federal funds to schools and residential child care institutions who provide breakfasts to children. This status report compares the performances of states to each other and to the nation as a whole in school breakfast participation. States are grouped in categories of the 10 top- and bottom-ranked participants. The first section examines overall outcomes, offering a snapshot of school breakfast participation by schools and low-income students in each state. Recent accomplishments are presented in the second section, which measures progress made during 1990-91 in expanding breakfast programs in schools and in serving low-income students. Section 3 focuses on state efforts by indicating states' use of four tools for program expansion--state mandates, state funding, federal startup funds, and direct certification. The fourth section focuses on evaluation, rating the states' performances in the preceding three sections. Eight tables are included. (LMI)

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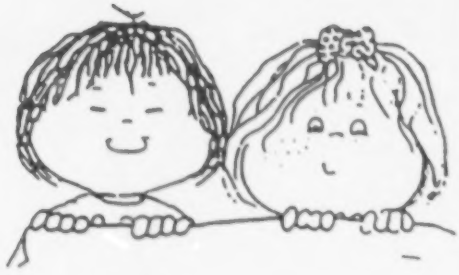
School Breakfast Score Card



Food Research and Action Center

EA 023 837

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

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February 1992

Dear Reader:

For many children, eating breakfast is not a regular occurrence. Some have parents who work and have limited or no time to prepare and serve breakfast. Other children have long bus rides and are hungry when they arrive at school. Many come from families that cannot always afford enough food. Because these children do not eat a nutritious breakfast at home, they are hungry when they reach school and either continue to be hungry until lunchtime or eat less nutritious food to quell their grumbling stomachs. Hunger in the morning leaves children cranky and lethargic. It causes sickness and absenteeism. And, most significantly, **hunger deprives children of important opportunities to be creative and learn.**

The School Breakfast Program provides federal funds as an entitlement to schools and residential child care institutions to assist in providing nutritious morning meals to children. Participation in the program is open to all students attending participating institutions. And, children from low-income families can receive free or reduced-price breakfasts.[1]

Studies have documented the significant relationship between eating a nutritious breakfast at school and the ability to perform in school. A 1987 study conducted by physicians and researchers from universities and hospitals in Boston found that low-income elementary school children participating in the School Breakfast Program showed an improvement in standardized achievement test scores and a tendency toward improved attendance rates and reduced tardiness compared to similar students who did not eat breakfast at school. More recently, the Food Research and Action Center's Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) found that low-income children have fewer school absences when they get breakfast at school.

In many ways, the School Breakfast Program is a paradox. It is one of the most beneficial of the federal nutrition programs. Yet, it is woefully underutilized. It meets a vital need: feeding millions of school children who otherwise may not eat breakfast. It is effective: study after study links nutrition and learning. It reaches needy children: almost 90 percent of the children eating school breakfast are low-income. However, despite the fact that the eligibility requirements are the same for all school meal programs and school lunch is broadly available, less than half of the schools offering lunch also offer breakfast. As the result, only 31.5 percent of low-income students receiving school lunch are receiving school breakfast (3.7 million low-income students in school breakfast compared to 11.7 million in school lunch).

Adequate funds are available to schools to start and run breakfast programs. In fact, Congress demonstrated its commitment to program improvements in the late 1980s by increasing the per meal subsidy to schools. Congress also established a fund providing competitive grants to states for one-time expenses of schools associated with starting school breakfast programs. The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently awarded the third round of grants for the five year program.

But thousands of eligible schools do not participate. Many school administrators perceive insurmountable barriers, some fear disruption, and others just have not made it a priority. But, school breakfast is vitally important. And, all of the problems associated with school breakfast participation — perceived and real — can be solved. In fact, school breakfast expansion efforts are underway in states and individual schools from coast-to-coast.

Since 1987, FRAC has coordinated the National School Breakfast Expansion Campaign to recruit, train and advise breakfast organizers across the country. This successful effort has since become an integral part of the nationwide Campaign to End Childhood Hunger. The Campaign to End Childhood Hunger is designed to alert the public and policymakers to the magnitude of the childhood hunger problem in this country and to work toward solving this critical problem. Launched in 1991 by FRAC in partnership with anti-hunger advocates in 49 states and more than 100 national organizations, the Campaign to End Childhood Hunger has as one of its goals to: *make the School Breakfast Program available to all low-income children across the country* ....

The School Breakfast Scorecard has been developed to demonstrate how the states and the District of Columbia compare to each other and to the nation as a whole in school breakfast participation by schools and students, and to present how well or how poorly states and the District of Columbia are using available tools to expand school breakfast participation. The scorecard will be periodically updated to show progress in school breakfast expansion through the end of the century.

Millions of kids are hungry in America — the School Breakfast Program can make a difference!

Sincerely,
The Food Research and Action Center

ABOUT FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) is widely recognized as the leading national group working for more effective public policies to eradicate hunger and undernutrition in the United States. FRAC, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, was established in 1970.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This scorecard was written and prepared by Michele A. Tingling-Clemmons and Ann K. Kittlaus. Assistance and review were provided by Robert J. Fersh, Ed Cooney, Lynn Parker and Jud Dolphin.

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST SCORE CARD

This score card is not a final evaluation of the states and the District of Columbia for completion of a task. Rather, it is a status report, showing how well or how poorly they are utilizing a resource easily available to them to support, nourish and educate their children.

Using the indicators provided below, it is possible to compare the performance of states to each other and to the nation as a whole. Groupings are provided in each category of **top 10** and **bottom 10** states (in descending order). Finally, in each of the categories, states are awarded stars (*) for performance and effort.

Though some states rate better than others, all are far from the goal of providing a nutritious morning meal to all students who could benefit from one.

In making comparisons, the most recent or best available data has been used.[2]

The complete tables appear at the back of this report.

HOW TO READ THE SCORE CARD

The score card is divided into four sections:

OVERALL OUTCOME

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EFFORT

EVALUATION

OVERALL OUTCOME — provides a snapshot of school breakfast participation by schools and low-income students in each state. These are the most important indicators of School Breakfast Program use: they show how states are doing and how far they have to go.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS — measures progress between 1990 and 1991 in expanding breakfast programs in schools and in serving low-income students.

EFFORT — outlines four tools for school breakfast expansion and indicates states' use of these tools.

EVALUATION — rates the states for their performance in the first three sections. According to this scorecard's rating system, states are eligible to receive one star for each of the two categories in the **Overall Outcome** section. Likewise, states can be awarded one star for each of the two categories in the **Recent Accomplishments** section. In the **Effort** section, states are eligible for one star for each of four categories.

Maximum Possible:

Overall Outcome:	★★
Recent Accomplishments:	★★
Effort:	★★★★

To achieve a complete picture of School Breakfast Program use in each state, the District of Columbia and the United States, it is important to study all of the sections carefully. The **Overall Outcome** section provides the 1991 baseline for school and low-income student participation. Based on the low school and student participation rates evident in most states, the need for school breakfast expansion is clear. The second and third sections — **Recent Accomplishments** and **Effort** — taken together, indicate the success many states are having in school breakfast expansion efforts and show what tools are still available to states to improve their performance. The **Evaluation** section, at the end, provides a clearer picture of how the states compare to each other.

[1] School Breakfast Program Eligibility and Funding: Funding for the School Breakfast Program is available on an entitlement basis to eligible institutions. Eligible institutions include: public schools; non-profit, private schools (such as parochial schools); and, residential child care institutions or RCCIs (such as group homes). Any child who attends a participating institution may eat school breakfast.

The federal government reimburses schools for all or part of the cost of every meal. The amount children pay for breakfast depends on the financial circumstances of each child's family reflected in applications submitted to schools or other required documentation. Children from families with incomes below 130 percent of the poverty line receive meals for free. Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of poverty receive meals at a reduced price. All other children receive a paid meal.

[2] Sources: All information regarding school and student participation is from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Program Information Division, and reflect numbers reported to them in October 1990 (for fiscal year 1991) and October 1989 (for fiscal year 1990). The number of schools participating is collected by USDA once per year, and reflects the number of schools participating in the fall — through the end of October. Student participation data is collected monthly, based on daily meal counts and is revised quarterly. School enrollment information is from U.S. Department of Agriculture data on the "School Breakfast Program: Schools, Enrollment and Participation" for Fiscal Year 1990 (preliminary data).

Information regarding mandates, direct certification, and federal start-up grants is based on responses to a survey conducted in Fall 1991, by the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) of all state agencies that administer the School Breakfast Program.

OVERALL OUTCOME

1. School Participation — 1991

The most important indicator of success in the School Breakfast Program is in the number of schools offering the program. Only if a school participates in breakfast can a student — any student — receive the meal. The National School Lunch Program is widely available (it is offered in 95 percent of all public schools) and has the same eligibility requirements as the School Breakfast Program. Schools participating in school lunch already have the facilities, staff and other infrastructure in place to operate a breakfast program and are, therefore, the most likely to enter the program. The first measure of overall outcome, then, compares the number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program with the number of schools participating in the National School Lunch Program.

In the nation as a whole, less than half (48.8 percent) of the schools offering school lunch also offer breakfast.

Top 10 States:

West Virginia
District of Columbia
Texas
Delaware
Hawaii
North Carolina
Tennessee
Florida
Mississippi
Arkansas

Bottom 10 States:

Connecticut
New Jersey
Montana
Nebraska
Michigan
Wyoming
North Dakota
Wisconsin
Kansas
Utah

School Participation Rates '91

AL	61.0%	KY	71.9%	ND	16.9%
AK	56.8%	LA	48.3%	OH	34.4%
AZ	67.7%	ME	43.1%	OK	63.6%
AR	72.3%	MD	69.6%	OR	37.9%
CA	43.4%	MA	47.5%	PA	29.5%
CO	34.9%	MI	17.4%	RI	28.0%
CT	24.8%	MN	29.7%	SC	63.5%
DE	89.0%	MS	73.3%	SD	33.5%
DC	96.6%	MO	44.0%	TN	81.8%
FL	74.0%	MT	21.6%	TX	95.0%
GA	57.5%	NE	19.5%	UT	14.1%
HI	87.3%	NV	60.8%	VT	29.6%
ID	42.8%	NH	28.2%	VA	64.7%
IL	27.9%	NJ	24.6%	WA	70.4%
IN	27.2%	NM	60.6%	WV	98.7%
IA	39.1%	NY	59.4%	WI	16.3%
KS	15.0%	NC	84.9%	WY	17.4%
				US	**48.8%**

SELECTED STATE PROFILES

Each state has its own story to tell and therefore strict comparisons across states have to be made very carefully.

For example, rural states and states with high poverty rates were early targets of School Breakfast Program expansion. These states, which are primarily in the South, tend to have school participation well above the national average of 48.8 percent. Low-income student participation in these states also tends to be above the national average of 31.5 percent. Because these states have less of a need for program expansion, recent change in school participation will tend to be less dramatic than in states with active expansion efforts.

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2. Low-Income Student Participation — 1991

Low-income students are more likely than other students to arrive at school without an adequate breakfast and will likely derive the greatest benefit from school breakfast programs. These students, from households with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty line, are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. And, in schools offering both lunch and breakfast, students receiving free and reduced-price lunches are automatically eligible for free and reduced-price breakfasts. To illustrate how states are doing in reaching needy students through school breakfast, a comparison is made of the number of children receiving free and reduced-price lunch with those receiving free and reduced-price breakfast.

Nationwide, the number of low-income students receiving school breakfast is less than one-third (31.5 percent) of the number receiving school lunch.

Example: **Tennessee** is among the top 10 states in the rate of participation by schools in school breakfast as compared to school lunch (81.1 percent) and low-income students (45.4 percent). This strong showing is due, in large part, to a state mandate for certain schools to participate in breakfast. There is little evidence of recent success in expanding the program: the increase in participation by schools and low-income students between 1990 and 1991 was only 1.1 percent and four percent respectively.

Evaluation Tennessee:

Overall Outcome	**
Recent Accompl.	*no stars*
Effort	*

Top 10 States:

West Virginia
Tennessee
Kentucky
North Carolina
Mississippi
Texas
Arkansas
District of Columbia
Oklahoma
Virginia

Bottom 10 States:

Vermont
Oregon
North Dakota
New Hampshire
Idaho
Wisconsin
Michigan
Wyoming
Kansas
Utah

Low-Income Student Participation Rates '91

AL	32.3%	KY	44.7%	ND	13.5%
AK	24.0%	LA	35.3%	OH	28.0%
AZ	37.2%	ME	22.6%	OK	39.3%
AR	41.2%	MD	31.8%	OR	14.5%
CA	32.9%	MA	38.5%	PA	17.6%
CO	19.5%	MI	12.0%	RI	19.3%
CT	23.6%	MN	17.2%	SC	36.5%
DE	37.4%	MS	43.9%	SD	23.5%
DC	41.2%	MO	27.8%	TN	45.4%
FL	33.6%	MT	16.1%	TX	43.7%
GA	36.0%	NE	15.8%	UT	6.7%
HI	35.6%	NV	35.1%	VT	15.7%
ID	12.9%	NH	13.3%	VA	39.3%
IL	20.1%	NJ	17.6%	WA	29.4%
IN	18.1%	NM	30.5%	WV	56.6%
IA	17.4%	NY	29.2%	WI	12.5%
KS	10.8%	NC	44.3%	WY	11.5%
				US	**31.5%**

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RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

3. Change in School Participation: 1990-1991

Example: In **Mississippi**, 73.3 percent of the schools that offered lunch also offered breakfast in 1991 and 43.9 percent of the low-income students who participated in lunch participated in breakfast. School participation growth in school breakfast between 1990 and 1991 was very modest, at 4.7 percent, and low-income student participation grew by only 2.4 percent. Current effort to expand school breakfast in Mississippi may soon result in growth, however. The state agency applied for and received federal funds in fiscal years 1991 and 1992 to start new breakfast programs.

Evaluation Mississippi:

Overall Outcome	**
Recent Accompl.	*no stars*
Effort	*

Across the country, advocates, parents, state agencies and others are aggressively pushing for School Breakfast Program expansion. Effective tools for expansion (which are discussed in more detail in the next section) include: community organizing, education and outreach; acquisition of state financial support and federal start-up funds; and, passage of state laws mandating participation in school breakfast by certain or all schools. In most cases, organizers measure success school-by-school. To provide an indication of progress in expanding school breakfast to schools, the number of schools serving breakfast in 1990 is compared to those serving breakfast in 1991.

The number of schools nationwide participating in the School Breakfast Program increased by 8.0 percent between 1990 and 1991.

Top 10 States:

Washington
Alaska
Minnesota
New Hampshire
Maine
Nebraska
Iowa
Idaho
Pennsylvania
Wyoming

Bottom 10 States:

North Carolina
Tennessee
Ohio
Maryland
Texas
Montana
District of Columbia
South Dakota
West Virginia
Indiana

Change in School Participation Rates '90-'91

AL	7.1%	KY	7.0%	ND	19.7%
AK	54.1%	LA	7.9%	OH	0.6%
AZ	14.1%	ME	31.0%	OK	13.2%
AR	6.3%	MD	-0.5%	OR	12.2%
CA	12.4%	MA	1.7%	PA	21.2%
CO	17.5%	MI	6.7%	RI	11.5%
CT	5.9%	MN	52.8%	SC	12.3%
DE	16.7%	MS	4.7%	SD	-7.3%
DC	-2.8%	MO	13.5%	TN	1.1%
FL	19.2%	MT	-2.1%	TX	-1.3%
GA	12.8%	NE	26.2%	UT	18.8%
HI	4.5%	NV	14.8%	VT	10.0%
ID	22.4%	NH	33.7%	VA	16.5%
IL	2.6%	NJ	3.1%	WA	107.9%
IN	-25.5%	NM	8.1%	WV	-13.4%
IA	25.0%	NY	1.9%	WI	6.2%
KS	4.6%	NC	1.3%	WY	20.0%
				US	**8.0%**

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4. Change in Low-Income Student Participation: 1990-1991

The primary goal of school breakfast organizers and state agencies in expanding the School Breakfast Program is to make available to all students a nutritious morning meal at school if a meal is not available at home. Once a breakfast program is in place, outreach to students — particularly those who are most needy — is necessary. Among the strategies advocates and schools employ are: direct marketing to students through posters, leaflets and announcements; permitting children from families receiving certain other types of public assistance to receive free meals without filing an application; and lowering program stigma by not overtly identifying free and reduced-price participants and by promoting the program to all children. Success in this category is measured student-by-student. Recent progress is evident by comparing the number of low-income students in school breakfast in 1990 to those participating in 1991.

Participation nationwide by low-income children in the School Breakfast Program increased by 9.7 percent between 1990 and 1991.

Top 10 States:

Washington
Vermont
Idaho
Nebraska
Connecticut
Maine
Minnesota
Kansas
Arizona
Utah

Bottom 10 States:

Illinois
Arkansas
Mississippi
Massachusetts
Louisiana
Rhode Island
Alabama
Hawaii
Wisconsin
Indiana

Change in Low-Income Student Participation Rates '90-'91

AL	0.8%	KY	10.0%	ND	22.5%
AK	12.0%	LA	1.4%	OH	7.5%
AZ	26.2%	ME	31.4%	OK	14.1%
AR	3.4%	MD	16.9%	OR	9.0%
CA	13.7%	MA	2.0%	PA	20.6%
CO	14.1%	MI	15.7%	RI	1.1%
CT	32.0%	MN	29.1%	SC	15.9%
DE	11.1%	MS	2.4%	SD	6.3%
DC	16.3%	MO	14.7%	TN	4.0%
FL	16.2%	MT	13.0%	TX	5.0%
GA	11.1%	NE	32.7%	UT	23.7%
HI	-1.8%	NV	20.5%	VT	46.7%
ID	39.6%	NH	10.0%	VA	23.1%
IL	3.7%	NJ	5.4%	WA	76.4%
IN	-25.2%	NM	9.1%	WV	14.2%
IA	19.6%	NY	5.4%	WI	-9.5%
KS	26.9%	NC	9.6%	WY	11.9%
				US	**9.7%**

On the other hand, states with school participation rates below the national average may be very actively promoting new breakfast programs and show signs of recent and future expansion.

Example: **Maine** scored below the national average for schools that offer lunch also offering breakfast at 43.1 percent. However, recent progress is evident. Between 1990 and 1991, participation by schools in the breakfast program grew by 31 percent. Low-income student participation grew significantly as well. Growth was achieved, in part, by the state's success at securing federal start-up funds and by allowing students who participate in other government assistance programs to automatically receive free school meals (a process called *direct certification.*)

Evaluation Maine:

Overall Outcome	***no stars***
Recent Accomplishments	**
Effort	**

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EFFORT

Example: Pennsylvania also remains below the national average in school and student participation in school breakfast as compared to school lunch (29.5 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively). But the state's efforts to expand the program are starting to pay off. Through a combination of: state funding for breakfast programs; federal funding to start new programs in 1990, 1991, and 1992; and, direct certification for free breakfast for students in some schools, Pennsylvania has seen its school participation in breakfast increase by 21.2 percent and low-income student participation increase by 20.6 percent between 1990 and 1991.

Evaluation Pennsylvania:

Overall Outcome	***no stars***
Recent Accomplishments	**
Effort	***

5. State Mandates

To guarantee that the School Breakfast Program is available in schools with the greatest concentrations of needy students, 15 states have laws mandating that certain schools participate in the School Breakfast Program. In addition to local efforts to expand school breakfast on a school-by-school or school district-by-school district basis, advocates in many states have pursued state-wide mandates as a more comprehensive way to secure breakfast at school for low-income children. Fifteen states have school breakfast mandates.

States with School Breakfast Mandates:

Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia.

6. State Funds

To assist schools in providing breakfast to students, nine states provide money to supplement the federal per-meal reimbursement or provide grants to schools to support school breakfast programs.

States Providing Funds for Breakfast:

Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

7. Federal Start-Up Funds

To assist states in expanding school breakfast programs, Congress established a fund providing competitive grants to states for one-time expenses associated with starting school breakfast programs. This five year program provided $3 million in fiscal year 1990 and is providing $5 million per year through fiscal year 1994. Schools receiving start-up funds must agree to operate the program for at least three years. The tables that appear on page 14 indicate which states applied for federal funds and which states received funds. For the purposes of measuring effort by states, the important indicator is application for start-up funds. Thirty-four states have applied for federal start-up funds.

States That Have Applied for Federal Start-Up Funds:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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8. States With Direct Certification

To enable very low-income students who attend schools offering breakfast to receive free breakfast, schools may allow these students to receive free meals without filing an application. To qualify for "direct certification," students must be from households receiving food stamps or Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Schools in 34 states permit direct certification.

States Permitting Direct Certification:

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Supporting Data

In addition to the data discussed above, 1990 poverty rates for children ages five to 17 state-by-state are provided on page 14, as is the amount of money paid to states as a reimbursement from the federal government for meals provided through the School Breakfast Program.

Example: Washington state's recent success in increasing both school and low-income student participation in the School Breakfast Program is unmatched by any other state. Between 1990 and 1991, the number of schools participating in the program increased by 107.9 percent and the number of low-income students in the program increased by 76.4 percent. Advocates achieved this phenomenal growth through a combination of: a new state mandate for participation in breakfast by certain schools, federal funding for breakfast expansion, and a pilot program allowing direct certification for free lunch for very low-income children. With participation rates for schools and low-income students in school breakfast compared to school lunch at 70.4 percent and 29 percent, respectively, advocates in Washington have made the state a role model for breakfast organizing across the country.

Evaluation Washington:

Overall Outcome	*
Recent Accomplishments	**
Effort	***

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EVALUATION

Of course, there are states that are performing poorly overall and appear to be putting little effort into improving their performance. By not encouraging participation in the School Breakfast Program by schools, the state is missing an opportunity to bring federal funds into its communities to meet the needs of its children. And, no one gains when a child goes hungry. The state and the nation will be poorer overall.

Example: Montana ranks among the lowest states in participation by schools and students in the School Breakfast Program as compared to the School Lunch Program. Montana's averages in these categories fall below half the national averages. And, 2.1 percent fewer schools participated in breakfast in 1991 than in 1990, although there was an increase in low-income student participation. The state appears to be taking no action to remedy this situation: it is not taking advantage of any of the four opportunities outlined in this scorecard to increase school breakfast participation by schools or students.

Evaluation Montana :

Overall Outcome ***no stars***
Recent Accomplishments *
Effort ***no stars***

Overall Outcome:

States are awarded one star for scoring above the national average in each of the two categories in this section — *School Participation: 1991* and *Low-Income Student Participation: 1991*.

****** Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

***** Alaska, California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, and Washington.

no stars Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Recent Accomplishments:

States are awarded one star for scoring above the national average in each of the categories in this section — *Change in School Participation: 1990–1991* and *Change in Low-Income Student Participation: 1990–1991*.

****** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

***** Connecticut, District of Columbia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

no stars Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Effort:

States are awarded one star for each of the four categories in which they are taking the initiative to expand school breakfast participation. These four categories are: *State Mandates, State Funds, Federal Start-Up Funds,* and *States With Direct Certification.*

******** Florida, and New York.

******* Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

****** Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

***** Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

no stars Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Hampshire, and New Mexico.

EVALUATION

	Overall Outcome		Recent Accomplishments		Effort			
State	Schools	Students	School Change	Student Change	Mandate	State $	Start-up $	Direct Cert.
AL	★	★					★	
AK	★		★	★				★
AZ	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
AR	★	★			★		★	★
CA		★	★	★		★	★	★
CO			★	★				
CT				★	★	★	★	
DE	★	★	★	★				★
DC	★	★		★				★
FL	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
GA	★	★	★	★			★	★
HI	★	★						
ID			★	★				
IL							★	★
IN							★	★
IA			★	★		★		★
KS				★			★	★
KY	★	★		★			★	★
LA		★			★		★	★
ME			★	★			★	★
MD	★	★		★	★	★		★
MA		★			★	★		
MI				★	★		★	★
MN			★	★	★		★	
MS	★	★					★	
MO			★	★			★	
MT				★				
NE			★	★			★	
NV	★	★	★	★			★	
NH			★	★				
NJ							★	★
NM	★		★					
NY	★				★	★	★	★
NC	★	★					★	★
ND			★	★			★	★
OH					★			★
OK	★	★	★	★				★
OR			★		★		★	★
PA			★	★		★	★	★
RI			★					★
SC	★	★	★	★			★	
SD							★	
TN	★	★			★			
TX	★	★			★		★	★
UT			★	★			★	★
VT			★	★			★	★
VA	★	★	★	★			★	★
WA	★		★	★	★		★	★
WV	★	★		★	★			
WI							★	★
WY			★	★			★	★
US	48.8%	31.5%	8.0%	9.7%				

OVERALL OUTCOME

1. School Participation: 1991

A. # Schls Serving Lunch 91 (# Schools Serving Lunch FY91)

The actual number of schools that participated in the National School Lunch Program in fiscal year 1991 (FY91). FY91 included the period between October 1990 and September 1991.

B. # Schls Serving Bkfst 91 (# Schools Serving Breakfast FY91)

The actual number of schools that participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY91.

C. % Schls Serving Both 91 (% Schools Serving Both FY91)

The percentage of schools participating in school lunch that also participated in school breakfast in FY91.

2. Low Income Student Participation: 1991

A. # F&RP Students in Lunch 91 (# Free & Reduced-Price Students in Lunch FY91)

The average daily participation of students receiving free and reduced-price school lunches in FY91. (The same application covers both lunch and breakfast, where both meals are available).

B. # F&RP Students in Bkfst 91 (# Free & Reduced-Price Students in Breakfast FY91)

The average daily participation of students receiving free and reduced-price school breakfasts in FY91.

C. % F&RP Students in Both 91 (% Free & Reduced-Price Students in Breakfast and Lunch FY91)

The percentage of students who, on a daily basis, received free or reduced-price school lunch who also received free or reduced-price school breakfast.

	1. School Participation: 1991			2. Low Income Student Participation: 1991		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
States	# Schls Serving Lunch 91	# Schls Serving Bkfst 91	% Schls Serving Both 91	# F&RP Students in Lunch 91	# F&RP Students in Bkfst 91	% F&RP Students in Both 91
AL	1,353	825	61.0%	298,622	96,532	32.3%
AK	361	205	56.8%	17,817	4,274	24.0%
AZ	1,098	743	67.7%	193,365	71,975	37.2%
AR	1,120	810	72.3%	149,388	61,551	41.2%
CA	8,392	3,641	43.4%	1,474,643	485,516	32.9%
CO	1,349	471	34.9%	120,432	23,497	19.5%
CT	1,011	251	24.8%	84,989	20,019	23.6%
DE	173	154	89.0%	20,821	7,784	37.4%
DC	179	173	96.6%	37,116	15,275	41.2%
FL	2,540	1,880	74.0%	623,227	209,475	33.6%
GA	1,867	1,073	57.5%	396,307	142,536	36.0%
HI	268	234	87.3%	42,280	15,068	35.6%
ID	523	224	42.8%	53,883	6,969	12.9%
IL	4,302	1,201	27.9%	511,095	102,810	20.1%
IN	2,159	587	27.2%	181,759	32,936	18.1%
IA	1,801	704	39.1%	102,793	17,918	17.4%
KS	1,677	251	15.0%	105,035	11,331	10.8%
KY	1,508	1,085	71.9%	238,772	106,753	44.7%
LA	2,154	1,040	48.3%	409,275	144,467	35.3%
ME	735	317	43.1%	42,684	9,658	22.6%
MD	1,261	878	69.6%	144,577	45,979	31.8%
MA	2,057	978	47.5%	153,111	58,942	38.5%
MI	3,673	638	17.4%	317,231	38,172	12.0%
MN	1,853	550	29.7%	150,469	25,926	17.2%
MS	906	664	73.3%	292,695	128,574	43.9%
MO	2,428	1,068	44.0%	216,873	60,300	27.8%
MT	635	137	21.6%	35,559	5,716	16.1%
NE	966	188	19.5%	65,370	10,316	15.8%
NV	306	186	60.8%	29,917	10,507	35.1%
NH	479	135	28.2%	19,787	2,640	13.3%
NJ	2,439	600	24.6%	228,732	40,278	17.6%
NM	726	440	60.6%	122,271	37,351	30.5%
NY	5,536	3,287	59.4%	891,263	259,832	29.2%
NC	1,989	1,689	84.9%	339,445	150,333	44.3%
ND	502	85	16.9%	28,899	3,898	13.5%
OH	4,047	1,391	34.4%	390,670	109,401	28.0%
OK	1,880	1,196	63.6%	182,411	71,622	39.3%
OR	1,211	459	37.9%	100,351	14,508	14.5%
PA	3,713	1,094	29.5%	359,747	63,265	17.6%
RI	346	97	28.0%	29,256	5,641	19.3%
SC	1,066	677	63.5%	232,029	84,623	36.5%
SD	568	190	33.5%	43,159	10,152	23.5%
TN	1,645	1,345	81.8%	255,832	116,066	45.4%
TX	5,890	5,594	95.0%	1,194,781	521,728	43.7%
UT	716	101	14.1%	83,767	5,572	6.7%
VT	335	99	29.6%	15,677	2,464	15.7%
VA	1,856	1,200	64.7%	207,948	81,641	39.3%
WA	1,755	1,235	70.4%	165,069	48,606	29.4%
WV	993	980	98.7%	114,751	64,994	56.6%
WI	2,328	379	16.3%	161,387	20,198	12.5%
WY	380	66	17.4%	19,267	2,215	11.5%
US	89,055	43,495	48.8%	11,696,586	3,687,804	31.5%

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

3. Change in School Participation: 1990-1991

4. Change in Low-Income Student Participation: 1990-1991

States	A. # Schls Serving Bkfst 90	B. # Schls Serving Bkfst 91	C. %Change Schls 90-91	A. # F&RP Students Bkfst 90	B. # F&RP Students Bkfst 91	C. %Change Students 90-91
AL	770	825	7.1%	95,793	96,532	0.8%
AK	133	205	54.1%	3,816	4,274	12.0%
AZ	651	743	14.1%	57,020	71,975	26.2%
AR	762	810	6.3%	59,544	61,551	3.4%
CA	3,240	3,641	12.4%	426,967	485,516	13.7%
CO	401	471	17.5%	20,596	23,497	14.1%
CT	237	251	5.9%	15,164	20,019	32.0%
DE	132	154	16.7%	7,005	7,784	11.1%
DC	178	173	-2.8%	13,129	15,275	16.3%
FL	1,577	1,880	19.2%	180,243	209,475	16.2%
GA	951	1,073	12.8%	128,241	142,536	11.1%
HI	224	234	4.5%	15,351	15,068	-1.8%
ID	183	224	22.4%	4,993	6,969	39.6%
IL	1,170	1,201	2.6%	99,172	102,810	3.7%
IN	788	587	-25.5%	44,006	32,936	-25.2%
IA	563	704	25.0%	14,983	17,918	19.6%
KS	240	251	4.6%	8,931	11,331	26.9%
KY	1,014	1,085	7.0%	97,011	106,753	10.0%
LA	964	1,040	7.9%	142,441	144,467	1.4%
ME	242	317	31.0%	7,349	9,658	31.4%
MD	882	878	-0.5%	39,324	45,979	16.9%
MA	962	978	1.7%	57,808	58,942	2.0%
MI	598	638	6.7%	32,994	38,172	15.7%
MN	360	550	52.8%	20,085	25,926	29.1%
MS	634	664	4.7%	125,593	128,574	2.4%
MO	941	1,068	13.5%	52,585	60,300	14.7%
MT	140	137	-2.1%	5,060	5,716	13.0%
NE	149	188	26.2%	7,776	10,316	32.7%
NV	162	186	14.8%	8,723	10,507	20.5%
NH	101	135	33.7%	2,400	2,640	10.0%
NJ	582	600	3.1%	38,215	40,278	5.4%
NM	407	440	8.1%	34,239	37,351	9.1%
NY	3,227	3,287	1.9%	246,601	259,832	5.4%
NC	1,667	1,689	1.3%	137,210	150,333	9.6%
ND	71	85	19.7%	3,183	3,898	22.5%
OH	1,383	1,391	0.6%	101,775	109,401	7.5%
OK	1,057	1,196	13.2%	62,745	71,622	14.1%
OR	409	459	12.2%	13,314	14,508	9.0%
PA	903	1,094	21.2%	52,463	63,265	20.6%
RI	87	97	11.5%	5,577	5,641	1.1%
SC	603	677	12.3%	73,001	84,623	15.9%
SD	205	190	-7.3%	9,554	10,152	6.3%
TN	1,330	1,345	1.1%	111,629	116,066	4.0%
TX	5,665	5,594	-1.3%	496,938	521,728	5.0%
UT	85	101	18.8%	4,506	5,572	23.7%
VT	90	99	10.0%	1,680	2,464	46.7%
VA	1,030	1,200	16.5%	66,330	81,641	23.1%
WA	594	1,235	107.9%	27,554	48,606	76.4%
WV	1,131	980	-13.4%	56,928	64,994	14.2%
WI	357	379	6.2%	22,309	20,198	-9.5%
WY	55	66	20.0%	1,980	2,215	11.9%
US	40,287	43,495	8.0%	3,361,834	3,687,804	9.7%

3. Change in School Participation: 1990-1991

A. # Schls Serving Bkfst 90 (# Schools Serving Breakfast FY90)

The number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program in FY90.

B. # Schls Serving Bkfst 91 (# Schools Serving Breakfast FY91)

The number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program in FY91.

C. % Change Schls 90–91 (% Change in Schools Serving Breakfast FY90–FY91)

Percentage change in the number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program between FY90 and FY91.

4. Change in Low-Income Student Participation: 1990-1991

A. # F&RP Students Bkfst 90 (# Free & Reduced-Price Students in Breakfast FY90)

The average daily participation of students receiving free and reduced-price school breakfast in FY90.

B. # F&RP Students Bkfst 91 (# Free & Reduced-Price Students in Breakfast FY91)

The average daily participation of students receiving free and reduced-price school breakfast in FY91.

C. % Change Students 90–91 (% Change in Students in Breakfast FY90-FY91)

Percentage change in the number of students receiving free and reduced-price school breakfasts on a daily basis between FY90 and FY91.

EFFORT

5. 6. 7. 8. Supporting Data

A. B.

5. State Mandates

Does the state require certain schools (generally based on a particular percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price school meals) to participate in the School Breakfast Program?

6. State Funds

Has the state appropriated any funds to either supplement the federal per-meal reimbursement or to provide grants to schools to support school breakfast programs?

7. Federal Start-Up Funds

Public Law 101-147, the Child Nutrition and WIC amendments of 1989, established a fund available to schools through their state agencies on a competitive basis to encourage the initiation of school breakfast programs. Three million dollars was available in FY90 and $5 million was made available each fiscal year thereafter through FY94. Schools receiving one-time start-up grants must agree to operate the program for at least three years.

A. Has the state ever applied for start-up funds? What year(s)?

B. Has the state received start-up funds? What year(s)?

8. States With Direct Certification

PL101-147 also allows students from households participating in the Food Stamp Program or Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) to be directly certified for free meals at schools without filing an application by cross-checking school enrollment records with income maintenance records. Do any schools in the state offer direct certification for students?

Supporting Data

Child Poverty 90 (Age 5-17)

The rate of poverty among children between the ages of five and 17 in FY90. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

School Bkfst Reimb. 90 (School Breakfast Reimbursement FY90)

Total federal reimbursement received by the states for the School Breakfast Program in FY90.

States	State Mandates	State Funds	Fed. Start-Up Funds–Applied	Fed. Start-Up Funds–Received	Imple. Direct Cert.	Child Poverty Rates	School Breakfast Reimb. 90
AL	no	no	yes-92	yes	no	24.9%	$14,063,597
AK	no	no	no	no	yes	13.7%	$1,035,200
AZ	no	yes	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	yes	19.8%	$10,219,199
AR	yes	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, 91,92	yes	23.4%	$9,060,198
CA	no	yes	yes-90,91,92	yes, 90,91	yes (target)	21.4%	$82,174,470
CO	no	no	no	no	no	18.9%	$3,188,455
CT	yes	yes	yes-90,92	yes, 92	no	7.4%	$3,486,389
DE	no	no	no	no	yes	9.1%	$1,142,338
DC	no	no	no	no	yes	29.6%	$1,960,675
FL	yes	yes	yes-90,91,92	yes, 90	yes (pilot)	24.2%	$32,178,578
GA	no	no	yes-91,92	yes, 91	yes (pilot)	22.7%	$21,078,161
HI	no	no	no	no	no	21.8%	$2,476,747
ID	no	no	no	no	no	17.8%	$852,597
IL	no	no	yes-90	no	yes (pilot)	18.2%	$14,970,956
IN	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	yes	16.1%	$5,145,029
IA	no	yes	no	no	yes	13.3%	$2,697,453
KS	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	yes	13.1%	$1,679,983
KY	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	yes (target)	19.6%	$16,300,679
LA	yes	no	yes-90,91	yes, 91	yes (pilot)	36.3%	$20,124,726
ME	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes	yes	20.2%	$1,247,323
MD	yes	yes	no	no	yes	16.5%	$6,636,922
MA	yes	yes	no	no	no	17.1%	$9,422,544
MI	yes	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	yes (pilot)	20.0%	$6,291,851
MN	yes	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	no	18.3%	$3,560,734
MS	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, 91,92	no	31.1%	$17,481,573
MO	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	no	17.2%	$9,063,267
MT	no	no	no	no	no	22.6%	$840,253
NE	no	no	yes-92	yes	yes (pilot)	9.7%	$1,551,320
NV	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, 91,92	no	11.4%	$1,707,307
NH	no	no	no	no	no	8.0%	$532,743
NJ	no	no	yes-91,92	yes, both	yes (target)	14.1%	$6,270,099
NM	no	no	no	no	no	24.9%	$4,827,517
NY	yes	yes	yes-91,92	yes, both	yes	20.5%	$44,769,741
NC	no	no	yes-91,92	yes, both	yes	18.3%	$22,835,218
ND	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	yes (target)	17.4%	$605,926
OH	yes	no	no	no	yes (target)	16.5%	$20,227,043
OK	no	no	no	no	yes (target)	15.9%	$10,131,534
OR	yes	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, 91,92	yes	11.5%	$3,140,227
PA	no	yes	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	yes	16.7%	$10,630,215
RI	no	no	no	no	yes	5.7%	$897,401
SC	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	no	20.8%	$12,858,960
SD	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	no	19.3%	$1,831,914
TN	yes	no	no	no	no	24.6%	$17,715,742
TX	yes	no	yes-92	yes	yes	21.8%	$81,754,117
UT	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, 92	yes	9.3%	$1,083,298
VT	no	no	yes-90,91,92	yes, all	yes	13.0%	$360,814
VA	no	no	yes-91,92	yes, both	yes	13.4%	$10,681,232
WA	yes	no	yes-90,92	yes, 92	yes (pilot)	9.0%	$5,153,369
WV	yes	no	no	no	no	23.8%	$9,540,748
WI	no	no	yes-91,92	yes, both	yes	10.9%	$3,315,984
WY	no	no	yes-91,92	yes, both	yes	12.1%	$362,214
US	[redacted]					[illegible]	$571,516,580

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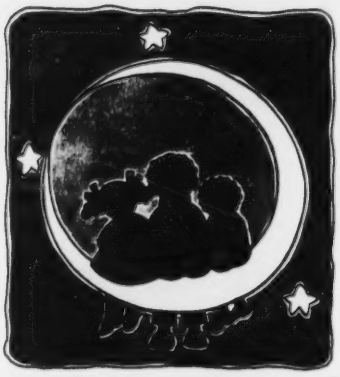

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